

1918.

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CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.E.,

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

	1918.	1917.
Area of City	9359 acres.	9359 acres.
Height above sea (ordnance datum)	12 feet.	12 feet.
Population	246,357	246,357
Density	26·2 persons per acre.	26·2 persons per acre.
No. of Houses (estimated)	66,082	66,110
No. of persons per house ..	4·1	4·1
No. of Marriages	2,464	2,098
Marriage Rate	20·0	17·0
No. of Births	5,350	5,252
	(2684 m., 2666 f.)	(2590 m., 2662 f.)
BIRTH RATE	19·5	19·1
Illegitimate Births	363	334
Do. Birth-rate	1·3	1·2
No. of Deaths	5,316	3,975
	(2622 m., 2694 f.)	(2078 m., 1897 f.)
DEATH RATE	21·5	16·1
Infantile Mortality	669 deaths under 1 year, or 125 per 1,000 births.	634 deaths under 1 year, or 120 per 1,000 births.
No. of Zymotic Deaths	487	326
Zymotic Death Rate	1·95	1·32
Diarrhœa Death Rate (all ages)	0·48	0·73
„ „ (under 2 years)	0·30	0·61
Assessable Value	£1,336,787	£1,333,738
Produce of 1d. Borough Rate	£5,162	£5,143

NOTE.—In accordance with the estimate of the Registrar General, the death rates are based on a population of 246,357 and the birth rate on a population of 274,618. The former is an estimate of the civilian population; the latter of the total population based on the assumption that the ratio between the total of the civilian population is the same in the city as in England and Wales as a whole.

The deaths of all soldiers and sailors are excluded from these returns.

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

REPORT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The returns of the local registrars recorded 5,350 births within the City, equal to a rate of 19·5 per thousand of the population, as against 19·1 in the preceding year, and 23·2 in 1916. The average birth rate for the previous five years (1913–17) was 24·3.

Of the total births 2,684 were males and 2,666 were females.

The number of illegitimate births was 363, equal to a rate of 1·3 per 1000, as against 1·2 in 1917, and 1·2 in 1916.

The subjoined figures shew the number of births and the birth rates for the last ten years :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
1909	8037	29·6
1910	8014	29·1
1911	7949	28·5
1912	7834	27·7
1913	7904	27·5
1914	7902	27·1
1915	7230	24·8
1916	6712	23·2
1917	5252	19·1
1918	5350	19·5

Deaths.

There were 5,316 deaths, equal to a rate of 21·5 per 1000, as against 16·1 in 1917, and 16·6 in 1916.

Of the total deaths in 1918, 2,622 were males and 2,694 were females.

The number of illegitimate deaths under one year was 90, equal to a rate of 0·3 per 1000, as against 0·3 in 1917 and 0·1 in 1916.

The following statement shews the number of deaths and the death rate for the past ten years :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.		Death Rate.	
1909	..	4089	..	14·8
1910	..	4253	..	15·2
1911	..	4658	..	16·6
1912	..	4084	..	14·4
1913	..	4230	..	14·7
1914	..	4366	..	15·0
1915	..	4494	..	16·7
1916	..	4266	..	16·6
1917	..	3975	..	16·1
1918	..	5316	..	21·5

The death-rate from all causes was 21·5 per 1000, which is the highest since 1893, when the rate was 21·6 per 1000. The increased rate was almost entirely due to the two epidemics of Influenza, which occurred about the middle of the year and in the autumn. A detailed account of these epidemics appear on pages 11–17.

The deaths of infants (125 per 1000 births) under one year is somewhat higher than in recent years, and is attributable to epidemics of Influenza with its complications and Measles, and also an outbreak of Whooping Cough. The following figures shew the number of deaths under these headings, together with Bronchitis and Pneumonia :—

Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	25
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	69
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	104
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	46
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	22

Of a total of 119 deaths from Diarrhoea, 75 were under the age of one year. These figures shew a considerable decrease as compared with the deaths under this heading in the past few years.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Nett Deaths of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.																Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	Alexandra.	South-coates.	Beverley.	East Central.	West Central.	Paragon.	Park.	Newland.	White-friars.	Myton.	Botanic.	Albert.	Coltman.	South Newington.	North Newington.	
All Causes	Certified	5282	649	338	450	434	378	863	1009	1161	290	465	539	189	434	344	229	192	388	108	224	224	371	413	641	231	..
	Uncertified	34	20	..	..	1	3	1	3	6	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	1	3	..	4	1	2	2	3	..	..
Enteric Fever.....		14	..	..	..	2	5	4	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	12
Small Pox.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....		250	46	84	96	24	..	..	..	..	33	27	40	3	23	11	3	4	7	2	6	2	16	21	42	10	5
Scarlet Fever.....		4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Whooping Cough.....		70	22	19	23	6	..	..	..	..	2	8	7	3	5	15	1	2	15	..	1	2	..	1	6	2	1
Diphtheria and Croup.....		30	..	2	17	11	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	5	1	21
Influenza.....		975	25	41	109	174	144	280	134	68	51	84	116	41	75	53	36	28	72	14	32	34	76	98	122	43	125
Erysipelas.....		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		403	1	5	4	32	92	176	85	8	21	44	38	11	45	28	19	19	38	6	18	17	24	26	30	19	96
Tuberculous Meningitis		43	2	4	7	20	6	4	..	..	1	1	8	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	4	7	5	3	17
Other Tuberculous Diseases		92	6	5	14	24	19	15	8	1	10	13	9	2	4	5	3	3	6	..	7	5	5	1	4	37	
Cancer, malignant disease		276	..	..	..	1	2	28	155	90	12	22	20	16	17	20	11	18	28	8	13	13	18	15	36	9	87
Rheumatic Fever		6	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	
Meningitis.....		41	6	8	8	3	6	2	..	..	3	10	3	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	6	5	3	4	..	11	
Organic Heart Disease.....		356	..	1	..	11	24	62	143	115	17	33	27	11	21	29	17	24	31	9	17	15	18	33	42	12	62
Bronchitis.....		448	69	28	17	7	5	32	123	167	24	34	47	19	55	37	29	15	20	10	23	17	25	35	41	17	54
Pneumonia (all forms).....		565	104	100	105	62	29	79	61	25	20	37	28	13	40	31	23	13	33	10	30	22	62	64	113	26	99
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs		53	3	2	3	5	5	15	15	5	3	4	6	3	5	3	2	..	10	1	1	2	..	1	6	6	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....		119	75	11	14	4	2	2	4	7	8	12	16	3	17	6	4	5	2	3	2	9	7	3	14	8	24
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..		24	..	..	2	3	9	3	6	1	..	4	1	1	1	4	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	31
Cirrhosis of Liver.....		8	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1
Alcoholism		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		96	..	1	2	5	3	12	48	25	4	11	12	4	5	7	4	5	10	7	..	5	2	5	11	4	37
Puerperal Fever.....		7	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		13	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	5	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.....		232	209	16	5	2	..	..	..	..	12	23	38	7	19	15	9	6	16	..	6	9	19	16	25	12	39
Convulsions		38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	7	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		123	12	4	12	10	9	23	27	26	8	10	13	4	8	9	12	4	7	5	6	4	10	6	15	2	71
Suicides.....		19	..	..	..	1	7	10	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Paralysis and Diseases of Brain		289	2	..	..	5	6	37	96	143	14	25	31	12	14	19	17	10	25	10	13	19	19	17	36	8	110
Old Age		457	..	..	..	..	1	11	445	30	29	37	26	42	23	21	22	40	9	30	27	31	28	33	29	149	
Other Defined Diseases		261	48	6	11	14	12	59	75	36	15	25	24	8	22	19	11	8	18	13	14	10	22	19	24	9	137
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		5316	669	338	450	435	381	864	1012	1167	293	467	542	191	438	347	230	193	391	108	228	225	373	415	644	231	1135

INFANT MORTALITY.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES

UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified...	...	124	28	20	23	185	109	120	112	113	649
	{ Uncertified	...	13	...	2	...	15	...	4	1	...	20
<hr/>												
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	26	46
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	10	22
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	6
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6
Convulsions	...	...	10	2	6	2	20	6	5	5	2	38
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	13	19	16	69
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	16	23	27	32	104
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	20	10	10	53
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	4	1	17
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	4	...	...	9
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	7	...	...	11
Injury at Birth	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Premature Birth	...	...	76	10	5	3	94	11	...	...	...	105
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	25	10	7	7	49	27	19	...	4	99
Other Causes	...	...	9	3	...	2	14	7	11	16	9	57
<hr/>												
Totals	...	...	137	28	22	23	210	109	124	113	113	669

Nett Births in the year	{ legitimate	...	...	4,987
	{ illegitimate	...	...	363
Nett Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants	...	...	579
	{ illegitimate infants	...	...	90

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1918 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated for each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1913	287,032	7907	7904	27.5	4266	14.8	71	107	1025	131	4230	14.7
1914	291,118	7896	7902	27.1	4357	14.9	71	80	960	121	4366	15.0
1915	291,118	7232	7250	24.8	4498	16.7	107	103	867	120	4494	16.7
1916	265,764	6701	6712	23.2	4277	16.1	85	74	764	121	4266	16.0
1917	246,357	5271	5252	19.1	3996	16.2	120	99	654	120	3975	16.1
1918	246,357	5359	5350	19.5	5329	22.0	121	108	669	125	5316	21.5

Area of district in acres } 9359.
(land and inland water).. }

Total population at all ages..... 277991 (at Census 1911.).

The following table shews the general death-rate and death-rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Hull for the years 1899 to 1918 :—

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhea.
1899	33·8	18·8	3·38	0·61	0·47	0·17	0·09	0·56	0·18	1·26
1900	32·7	19·2	3·02	0·07	0·54	0·17	0·06	0·28	0·20	1·69
1901	33·1	18·3	3·02	—	0·48	0·06	0·15	0·38	0·22	1·70
1902	31·8	16·8	2·19	—	0·76	0·07	0·34	0·42	0·18	0·41
1903	31·2	16·6	2·22	0·02	0·47	0·03	0·30	0·09	0·07	1·24
1904	30·9	18·3	3·46	0·01	0·70	0·05	0·24	0·24	0·14	2·07
1905	30·0	16·1	2·35	0·01	0·08	0·10	0·28	0·47	0·08	1·31
1906	30·0	17·1	2·80	0·04	0·23	0·03	0·51	0·26	0·18	1·54
1907	29·1	16·2	1·89	0·00	0·66	0·05	0·24	0·37	0·06	0·49
1908	30·5	16·5	2·40	—	0·34	0·01	0·17	0·20	0·08	1·59
1909	29·6	15·1	1·38	0·00	0·28	0·04	0·22	0·18	0·04	0·60
1910	29·1	15·5	1·93	0·00	0·26	0·05	0·16	0·24	0·11	1·10
1911	28·5	16·6	3·20	—	0·34	0·04	0·07	0·33	0·24	2·20
1912	27·7	14·4	1·08	—	0·52	0·00	0·07	0·09	0·11	0·32
1913	27·5	14·7	1·75	—	0·04	0·00	0·12	0·26	0·14	1·17
1914	27·1	15·0	1·71	—	0·32	0·02	0·16	0·16	0·14	0·91
1915	24·8	16·7	1·68	—	0·13	0·02	0·21	0·20	0·05	1·0
1916	23·2	16·6	1·24	—	0·22	0·03	0·09	0·22	0·09	0·61
1917	19·1	16·1	1·32	—	0·02	0·04	0·11	0·37	0·06	0·73
1918	19·5	21·5	1·95	—	1·01	0·01	0·21	0·28	0·05	0·48

NOTE.—In this table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005 ; when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.														Total Cases removed to Hospital.									
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.								Drypool.	Alexandria.	Southcoates.	Beverley.	East Central.	West Central.	Newland.	Park.	Paragon.	Whitefairs.	Myton.	Botanic.	Albert.		Coltman.	N. Newington.	S. Newington.						
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																								
Small Pox ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	301	3	78	146	38	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	107	2	3	5	11	34	40	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
Scarlet Fever ..	347	1	71	236	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Typhus Fever ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorium ..	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	341	—	9	40	76	154	59	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	80	3	16	34	16	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	5716	139	2874	2623	48	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antitox ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia (in man) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	57	4	19	31	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	7090	243	3072	3125	234	282	119	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	589

Influenza.

During the widespread epidemic in 1918-1919, Hull, in common with other towns and cities in all parts of the country, suffered from three invasions of Influenza, the first of which was in June and July, 1918, the second in October, November and December of that year, and the third in February, March and April, 1919.

The epidemic was general throughout the City, persons being attacked irrespective of their station in life, or of the district in which they lived.

More females than males died of the disease in the autumn invasion, the other two outbreaks revealing the contrary to be the case; and in each of the three phases of the epidemic the highest mortality fell within the age period of 25 to 45 years.

In 1918, the deaths from Influenza numbered 975, as against 26 in 1917, and an annual average of 34 for the decennial period 1908-1917. The greatest number recorded in any year in the latter period was 61 in 1916.

There was also an increase in the deaths from other respiratory diseases for 1918, 565 being due to pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, and 448 to bronchitis, as compared with 369 and 364 in 1917 and an annual average of 347 and 383 respectively during the years 1908-1917.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rates per 1000 of the population from all causes, and from influenza, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, and bronchitis for :—

(1) 1918, 1917 and the average year for the decennium 1908-1917; and

(2) to (4) the three Influenza epidemic periods in 1918-1919 and the week in each of such periods when Influenza attained its maximum fatality.

Period.	No. of Deaths from					Rate per 1000 of the population.				
	All Causes.	Influenza.	Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Influenza, Pneumonia, and Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	All Causes.	Influenza.	Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Influenza, Pneumonia, and Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis.
(1)										
1918	5316	975	565	448	1988	21.5	3.9	2.3	1.8	8.0
1917	3975	26	369	364	759	16.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	3.1
1908-1917 (Annual Average)	4284	34	347	383	764	15.4	0.1	1.2	1.4	2.7
(2)										
1st Invasion. 5 Weeks ended July 27th, 1918 Week ended July 20th, 1918*	464	78	46	34	158	19.6	3.3	1.9	1.4	6.6
	106	29	10	6	45	22.4	6.1	2.1	1.3	9.5
(3)										
2nd Invasion). 12 Weeks ended Dec. 28th, 1918 Week ended Nov. 2nd, 1918*	2078	872	249	187	1308	36.7	15.4	4.4	3.3	23.1
	376	210	62	34	306	79.6	44.5	13.1	7.2	64.8
(4)										
3rd Invasion. 12 Weeks ended April 26th, 1919 Week ended Mar. 1st, 1919*	1532	265	186	223	674	27.0	4.7	3.3	3.9	11.9
	224	63	35	39	137	47.4	13.3	7.4	8.3	29.0

* Week in which Influenza attained its maximum fatality.

Of the 975 influenza deaths in 1918, only 14 were recorded during the first six months of the year—7 in the first quarter and an equal number in the next three months.

In the last week in June and in the month of July, however, the disease assumed epidemic proportions, 78 being registered in the five weeks ended July 27th. Of this number, 43 or 55.1 per cent. were males, and 35, or 44.9 per cent. females, and the greater proportion (48, or 61.5 per cent.) were persons between the ages of 25 to 65 years, 30, or 38.4 per cent. being between 25 to 45 years. The deaths from Influenza suddenly dropped to 3 in the last week in July, for which period, the death rate from all causes was 15.0 as against 22.4 the previous week when the deaths from influenza numbered 29, the highest number recorded per week during this phase of the epidemic. A further fall in August reduced the number to 9 for the month, and in September none were registered.

Early in October began the second wave of prevalence, which proved to be far more serious than either the one that preceded or the one that followed it, as evidenced by the more severe illness and the higher mortality of which it was the outcome. It covered a period of 12 weeks, commencing in the second week in October, and terminating in the last week of the year. Influenza was responsible for 872 deaths, of which 380, or 43.6 per cent., were males, and 492, or 56.4 per cent., females. 541, or 62.0 per cent. of such deaths occurred between the ages of 5 to 45 years, 246, or a percentage of 28.2, being included within the age period of 25 to 45 years. Influenza attained its maximum mortality with 210 deaths in the week ended 2nd November, the deaths from all causes reaching the abnormally high figure of 376, and including influenza 210, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia 62, and bronchitis 34, the resultant high death rates per 1000 being 79.6, 44.5, 13.1 and 7.2 respectively.

With the abatement of the epidemic in January, 1919, came a fall in the number of deaths from influenza, 24 being

registered in the month, as compared with 66 in December, 1918.

February, 1919, witnessed a recrudescence of the disease, and the beginning of the third epidemic wave, which, although less extensive than that of the previous autumn, returned a higher number of deaths than was the case in the first invasion in June and July, 1918. This phase of the epidemic was spread over the 12 weeks ended April 26th, 1919, during which period 265 influenza deaths occurred, 156, or 58·9 per cent. being males, and 109, or 41·1 per cent. females. 204, or 77·0 per cent. of such deaths affected persons between the ages of 25 to 65 years and over, 87, or 32·8 per cent. being between 25 to 45 years. 63 deaths from influenza were recorded during the week ended March 1st, at which date the disease reached its highest weekly fatality during the three months.

Regarding the closure of the schools as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease, after several consultations between the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer, it was decided that, in view of the fact that the disease was widely distributed among persons of all ages, no good result was likely to be obtained by such closure.

The following is a summary of the steps taken to combat the spread of the disease :—

Distribution of handbills giving advice as to precautions to be taken, &c.

Circular letters addressed to proprietors of cinemas and other places of entertainment, regarding ventilation and disinfection of such premises. Suggestions complied with.

Advice given by Health Visitors at homes in the poorer and overcrowded districts of the City.

Visitation of the homes of the sick poor by nurses from the Jubilee District Nursing Association.

Houses fumigated on request.

Patients in certain necessitous cases removed to Hospital.

Prophylactic vaccine for influenza supplied to medical practitioners on request.

In several instances bodies of persons who had died from influenza were removed to the Mortuary, owing to the lack of accommodation at home.

Table showing, week by week, the number of deaths from Influenza Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis during 1918 and the Six Months ended June 28th, 1919.

Week ended.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Week ended.	Influenza,	Pneumonia.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.
1918.					1918.				
Jan. 5th	1	8	—	5	July 6th	16	5	4	12
„ 12th	1	5	6	9	„ 13th	26	7	6	6
„ 19th	—	4	1	14	„ 20th	29	2	8	6
„ 26th	—	2	—	6	„ 27th	3	6	3	8
Feb. 2nd	1	2	2	12	Aug. 3rd	5	2	—	5
„ 9th	1	2	10	10	„ 10th	1	3	2	4
„ 16th	—	3	13	9	„ 17th	—	—	1	3
„ 23rd	1	2	11	12	„ 24th	2	3	1	1
Mar. 2nd	1	4	7	14	„ 31st	1	1	2	2
„ 9th	1	4	9	13	Sept. 7th	—	1	—	1
„ 16th	—	4	8	11	„ 14th	—	7	1	7
„ 23rd	—	7	9	6	„ 21st	—	3	2	3
„ 30th	—	5	10	6	„ 28th	—	1	1	3
Apl. 6th	1	5	5	8	Oct. 5th	2	7	1	2
„ 13th	1	5	4	6	„ 12th	12	7	4	5
„ 20th	—	2	2	15	„ 19th	70	13	8	11
„ 27th	—	7	6	8	„ 26th	148	35	11	28
May 4th	—	—	3	4	Nov. 2nd	210	40	22	34
„ 11th	—	3	6	6	„ 9th	167	13	20	19
„ 18th	—	—	5	4	„ 16th	89	7	18	19
„ 25th	—	2	3	4	„ 23rd	64	4	6	21
June 1st	1	4	1	2	„ 30th	46	3	5	11
„ 8th	—	—	9	2	Dec. 7th	21	4	3	12
„ 15th	—	3	2	3	„ 14th	23	3	2	9
„ 22nd	—	5	7	3	„ 21st	12	6	7	7
„ 29th	4	2	3	2	„ 28th	10	4	4	11

Table showing, week by week, the number of deaths from Influenza Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis during 1918 and the Six Months ended June 28th, 1919.—continued.

Week ended.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Bronchy-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Week ended.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.
1919.					1919.				
Jan. 4th	8	4	5	6	Apl. 5th	5	6	6	17
„ 11th	8	3	2	12	„ 12th	14	5	5	16
„ 18th	3	3	6	11	„ 19th	7	4	—	12
„ 25th	5	6	2	6	„ 26th	4	1	3	10
Feb. 1st	1	6	7	10	May 3rd	2	3	3	10
„ 8th	9	5	7	13	„ 10th	3	4	15	5
„ 15th	13	7	8	16	„ 17th	2	4	7	2
„ 22nd	46	13	20	26	„ 24th	1	—	3	5
Mar. 1st	63	18	17	39	„ 31st	2	1	4	—
„ 8th	59	7	18	29	June 7th	1	—	2	4
„ 15th	17	3	15	23	„ 14th	—	1	4	4
„ 22nd	19	2	7	14	„ 21st	1	1	—	3
„ 29th	9	4	5	8	„ 28th	—	4	2	2

Table showing, in age and sex distribution, the number of deaths from Influenza, Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis, during the three invasions of Influenza in 1918-19.

FIVE WEEKS ENDED JULY 27th, 1918.										
DISEASE.	Sex.	AGE PERIODS.								TOTAL.
		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years & over.	
Influenza	M.	—	1	—	3	6	17	10	6	43
	F.	—	—	2	5	5	13	8	2	35
Total		—	1	2	8	11	30	18	8	78
Pneumonia	M.	—	1	2	1	—	3	2	1	10
	F.	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	1	12
Total		—	1	2	—	4	8	4	2	22
Broncho-Pneumonia	M.	3	3	3	—	—	2	1	1	13
	F.	2	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	11
Total		5	5	7	1	—	3	2	1	24
Bronchitis	M.	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	8	16
	F.	—	1	—	—	1	3	7	6	18
Total		—	4	—	—	1	4	11	14	34
TWELVE WEEKS ENDED DECEMBER 28th, 1918.										
Influenza	M.	19	23	58	71	42	89	54	24	380
	F.	6	17	49	94	88	157	53	28	492
Total		25	40	107	165	130	246	107	52	872
Pneumonia	M.	10	10	8	5	5	20	6	1	65
	F.	8	7	10	14	7	17	9	2	74
Total		18	17	18	19	12	37	15	3	139
Broncho-Pneumonia	M.	17	10	13	10	—	3	4	—	57
	F.	11	8	19	5	1	3	4	2	53
Total		28	18	32	15	1	6	8	2	110
Bronchitis	M.	7	6	5	1	—	8	33	24	84
	F.	8	6	8	2	1	7	30	41	103
Total		15	12	13	3	1	15	63	65	187
TWELVE WEEKS ENDED APRIL 26th, 1919.										
Influenza	M.	4	2	8	8	13	48	40	33	156
	F.	—	3	5	6	12	39	29	15	109
Total		4	5	13	14	25	87	69	48	265
Pneumonia	M.	3	4	5	3	3	9	9	4	40
	F.	6	3	4	3	1	10	5	3	35
Total		9	7	9	6	4	19	14	7	75
Broncho-Pneumonia	M.	26	11	8	2	—	—	5	1	53
	F.	22	7	16	3	—	—	9	1	58
Total		48	18	24	5	—	—	14	2	111
Bronchitis	M.	15	7	5	3	—	6	25	44	105
	F.	13	4	3	2	—	3	25	68	118
Total		28	11	8	5	—	9	50	112	223

Three hundred and forty-seven city cases of Scarlatina were notified to the authority, of which number 242 (or 70·6 per cent.) were removed to hospital. Four deaths occurred in hospital.

Three hundred and one persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number 230 (or 70·4 per cent.) were removed to hospital, 19 proving fatal.

Thirty-one cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number 17 (or 54·8 per cent.) were removed to hospital, 5 proving fatal.

Of the 254 cases of Tuberculosis treated in hospital, 21 (or 8·2 per cent.) died.

NOTE.—The above percentages do not include port cases or cases admitted from outlying districts.

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

Only seventy-seven cases (see table) were admitted direct into this hospital. Owing, however, to the limited accommodation at the City Hospital, Hedon Road, 103 Scarlatina convalescent patients were transferred to the Evan Fraser Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	Number of Notifications from Private Medical Practitioners.														Number of Notifications from School Medical Officers.				Number of Notifications from Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.	
	Primary Notifications.														Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Poor Law Institutions.	Sana- toria.
	Primary Notifications.														Primary Notifications.		Total.			
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.		Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.				
Pulmonary—Males	—	3	10	12	21	12	39	44	33	9	2	185	206	—	1	—	1	8	8	
Do. Females	—	6	6	9	20	23	35	36	11	6	1	153	166	—	1	1	2	3	2	
Non-Pulmonary—Males	3	7	9	5	4	3	1	3	1	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Females	—	9	12	8	7	2	4	1	1	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	3	25	37	34	52	40	79	84	46	15	3	418	452	—	2	1	3	11	10	

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium erected at Cottingham was first opened for the reception of insured and non-insured patients on 29th June, 1916. Total number of beds, 120.

The total number of patients admitted into the Sanatorium during the year was 254.

The following statement shews the number of patients receiving Sanatorium treatment during the year:—

TUBERCULOSIS.	AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS.														Total.		Total Admissions.	Deaths.
	5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		Above 55 years.		Males.	Females.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Admissions	9	4	58	29	79	17	33	12	8	3	2	..	187	67	254	..		
Deaths .....	..	1	3	3	5	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	15	6	..	21

	M.	F.	Total.
Patients in residence 31st December, 1917 ..	36	13	49
Do. admitted during 1918	187	67	254
Total cases under care 1918.. ..	223	80	303
Discharged Improved	103	43	146
Do. no change	18	8	26
Do. worse	3	9	12
Do. "absconded"	27	—	27
Died	15	6	21
Total discharged and died	166	66	232
Remaining in residence 31st December, 1918	57	14	71

CAUSE OF DEATH.

					M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..		10	4	14
Meningeal Tuberculosis	..	..	..		2	—	2
Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Influenza..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Pneumothorax	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Status Epilepticus	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Total	..	..	..		15	6	21

Two male and two female patients were admitted to the Farm Colony provided for After-Care treatment.

Twelve patients were discharged for breaches of Regulations, and three for other bona-fide reasons.

Several of the men “absconded” after being reported for breach of rules, but before they could be reprimanded.

Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS.

Seven hundred and seventy-one patients have applied for treatment or examination during the year, of whom 161 were contacts. The results of the examinations of contacts showed them to fall within the following classifications:—

Definitely Tubercular	..	..	..	..	44
Probably Tubercular	..	..	..	..	9
Suspected of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	11
Non-Tubercular	..	..	..	..	66
Tuberculosis of organs other than Lungs	..	..	..	..	20
Suffering from disease other than Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	11

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Arrested	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Much Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Slightly Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
In Statu Quo	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Died..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Transferred to another area	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Absconded	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Transferred to the City Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to the Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT.

There were during the year 31 patients placed on injections. Of those who had a prolonged course during 1918, the results were as follows:—

Much Improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Slightly Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	19
In Statu Quo	..	..	..	..	..	3

The remainder are still continuing on injections.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

314 patients were placed on general medicinal treatment.

NURSES' VISITS.

The total number of visits paid by the Nurses during the year was 3,836, out of which 920 were in respect of discharged service men.

RE-EXAMINATIONS.

The total number of patients re-examined during the year was 876.

SPUTUM.

187 specimens of sputum were sent to the City Bacteriologist to be examined. Of these 49 were positive for tubercle bacilli, and 138 were negative. Of the total number 19 were re-examinations.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARIES.

The following table shows the attendances at the Dispensaries during the various months:—

	Attendances.	Contacts examined.	Visits paid by acting Tuberculosis Officers.	Visits paid by Nurses.
January ..	722	13	7	296
February ..	658	26	6	295
March ..	603	11	4	276
April ..	704	12	3	303
May ..	636	10	8	320
June ..	646	13	3	356

	Attendances at Dispensaries.	Contacts examined.	Visits paid by acting Tuber- culosis Officers.	Visits paid by Nurses.
July ..	621	13	8	354
August ..	696	15	4	291
September ..	647	27	8	429
October ..	673	7	9	316
November ..	521	7	3	201
December ..	583	7	3	399
	<hr/> 7810 <hr/>	<hr/> 161 <hr/>	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 3836 <hr/>

440 notifications and 88 deaths were investigated during the year.

Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Foods Inspector, and four assistants, whose duties include the inspection of Cattle and Fish Markets, Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies and Cows therein, and of all retail shops where food is sold.

Part of the Inspectors' time is employed in carrying out the Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations under the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority.

Part of the Inspector's time is also employed in enforcing the Orders of the Food Controller.

Summary of Seizures of Unsound Foodstuffs.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	78	14	2	—
Fish	252	14	1	21
Fruit and Vegetables ..	69	12	1	11
Eggs	20	8	2	—
Bacon	—	—	—	*88½
Game (rabbits)	22 cases and			528
Poultry (ducks)	1 case.			

*A large quantity of bacon was also withdrawn from sale by the Ministry of Food.

Bacteriology.

In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special examinations were made of the blood and tissues of 355 animals, with the following results :—

Negative Results	..	..	..	..	353
Positive results	..	..	..	..	2

The specific bacillus of Anthrax was recovered in both positive cases, this diagnosis being subsequently confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

1,342 notifications were received from the various butchers in connection with inspection of Meat, Offal, &c.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	5450	Inspections.
Cowsheds	..	..	..	88	do.
Warehouses, Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	5541	do.
Docks and Pier	..	..	..	762	do.
Markets	..	..	..	1557	do.
Jam works	..	..	..	45	do.
Food Control Visits	..	..	..	715	do.
Steamers	..	..	..	39	do.
				<hr/>	
Total visits	..	..	..	14197	do.

Table of Carcases Seized.

A special inspection and report was made of the Cowsheds in the City at the request of the Live Stock Commissioner.

Cause of Seizure.	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Horse ^s
Tuberculosis ..	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	37	8	—	—
Decomposition ..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	4	15	—	—
Emaciation ..	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	2
Immature ..	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Phrenitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Unmarketable ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Anasarca ..	2	—	—	8	—	1	—	—
Pyrexia ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Traumatism ..	—	1	—	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2
Dropsy ..	2	—	—	6	4	—	—	—
Asphyxia ..	—	—	1	9	4	—	2	—
Parturient ..	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Gangrene & Gangrenous Pneumonia	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Swine Fever ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Anthrax ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	—
Black Quarter ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4

Total Carcases 538 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Veterinary Work.

51 inspections of animals in the Corporation Fat Stock Market were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

26 cases were dealt with under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, and evidence in support of prosecutions given at the Police Court.

10 cases of alleged cruelty were investigated on behalf of the Police, and evidence given at the Police Court.

Professional assistance has been given when required to the local officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Number of visits to the stables of the various departments (including the Asylum) :	1896
Number of cases treated	212

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890,**Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909,****and****Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.**

The inspection of dwelling-houses under the above Acts and Regulations has from several causes been curtailed.

The following is a brief summary of the work done :—

Two dwelling-houses were demolished and their sites cleared by the owners after Closing Orders had been made by the Authority. Five dwelling-houses, which remained closed after Closing Orders had been made, were subsequently ordered by the Authority to be demolished by their respective owners.

Dwelling-houses situate in the older part of the City, and in a congested area, have been inspected regarding their sanitary condition, with a view of such area being dealt with under Part I. of the Housing Acts as an insanitary area.

Several plots of open land situate generally on the outskirts of the City have been inspected regarding their suitability for sites for the proposed erection of dwelling-houses for the working classes by the Corporation.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

In consequence of the increasing volume of work involved in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the Health Committee considered the advisability of forming a separate Committee to deal with the business under this heading, and on the 9th November the City Council appointed a "Maternity and Child Welfare" Committee, comprising the members of the Health Committee and representatives from local Societies.

Two Sub-Committees have been appointed, one to deal with the institutions under this Committee, and the other to deal with all matters other than those connected with the institutions.

Three Clinics under Municipal control are situate in East and West Hull, and one in Kingston Square, the latter being opened on the 1st May, 1918. A fourth Clinic has been opened in Clarendon Street since the close of the year. These Clinics are under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and are open three days per week, and have the services of a Medical Officer, with the assistance of the Health Visitors.

The general improvement in the health, both of the mothers and infants attending the Clinics makes the work encouraging, and the regularity with which the children are brought indicates that the help and advice given are appreciated. The increasing number of expectant mothers who attend for examination and advice is another pleasing experience at the Clinics. Many of these women are sent by the Midwives, who have been engaged to attend them in their confinement.

In suitable cases Mothers or expectant Mothers and children attending the Clinics are recommended to attend for treatment at one or other of the local institutions to which the Corporation contribute under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

The following are particulars as to the attendances at the Clinics :—

Number of	mothers	..	..	..	..	106
	expectant mothers	..	..	..	..	482
	children	..	..	..	..	15621
Total						16209
Number of new cases	mothers	..	..	..	..	249
	expectant mothers	..	..	..	..	451
	children	..	..	..	..	2335
Total						3035

Of these	20	were referred to the	Royal Infirmary.
	189	do.	Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.
	34	do.	Hospital for Women.
	40	do.	Hull and Sculcoates Dispensaries.
	10	do.	Tuberculosis Dispensaries.
	250	applied for the services of a free midwife.	
	98	do.	admission into the Maternity Home.
	538	mothers were supplied with	Malt Extract.
	38	do.	Lactagol.
	724	children	do. Virol.
	20	do.	do. Cod Liver Oil.
	1340	do.	do. " Prepared " Milk Food.

Maternity Home.

During the year this Home has been extended by means of adding the adjoining premises thereto. There is now accommodation for fourteen cases.

During the year 100 patients were admitted and confined.
103 do. discharged convalescent.

All the mothers did well.

One baby died at the end of 27 days owing to Prematurity.

There were 3 emergency cases.

- 3 babies were born before arrival, including one "Macerated Fœtus"—Precipitate Labour.
- 4 babies were still-born, including one of twins, owing to prolapse of the cord.
- 4 born prematurely.

Abnormalities include—

- 2 cases of Obstructed Labour. (Instrumental delivery).
- 1 do. Placenta Prævia. (Version performed).
- 1 do. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- 2 do. Uterine Inertia.
- 1 do. Impacted Breech.
- 1 do. Footling.
- 2 do. Twins.
- 2 do. Adherent Placenta.
- 1 do. Post Partum Hæmorrhage.
- 1 do. Eclampsia.
- 1 do. Transverse Presentation. (Version performed).
- 3 do. Ruptured Perineum.

Five Nurses completed their training in Midwifery, four of whom obtained the C.M.B. Certificate; one failed; three commenced training, completing the course in April, 1919. They enter for the August examination.

Midwives Act, 1902.

In accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, fifty-four Midwives notified their intention of practising within the district during the year. Twenty-seven of this number were hospital-trained midwives and twenty-seven bona-fide midwives.

Six hundred and forty-six notifications of medical help, 187 notifications of still-births and 16 notifications of deaths of infants were received. 465 investigations and visits of inspection were made.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

No. of births notified (under 1907 Act)	5249
Do. attended by medical practitioners	1746
Do. do. midwives	3503
No. of first visits to infants	4307
Do. re-visits do.	11986
Do. visits and inspection	4065

Puerperal Fever.

No. of cases notified and investigated	10
Do. attended by medical practitioners	3
Do. do. trained midwives	3
Do. do. bona-fide do.	4

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seventy-one cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 31 by medical practitioners and 40 by midwives. One case resulted in total blindness.

Miscellaneous Work.

This includes the investigation of the following cases :—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 205 ; Whooping cough, 20 ; diarrhœa, 60 ; and cerebro-spinal fever, 2 ; neglected children, 7 visits ; women's lodging-house, 7 visits ; other visits, 5,233.

The total number of visits paid and notifications dealt with equalled 27,017.

Hours of attendance by Health Visitors at Clinics :—

East Hull Clinic	466 $\frac{1}{4}$
West Hull Clinic	854 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston Square Clinic	336 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	1657

Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

The first full year's work of the Venereal Diseases Clinic has shown to what extent some such provision was necessary.

The conditions of a seaport give rise to many more claims than in an inland town of the same size, and a somewhat larger amount of disease is manifest. Table II shows the

cosmopolitan type of seaman who has made use of the facilities offered locally for diagnosis and treatment.

The most important class of case, from the point of view of the public health, is the active man or woman suffering from venereal disease in an infectious form, and consequently liable to communicate it to healthy persons. Their capacity for mischief is so great that diagnosis and treatment for this class constitute the most pressing need.

Half of the patients treated were found to be suffering from Syphilis, a disease largely the cause of still-birth and the loss associated therewith. The seriousness of this disease is due mainly to the fact of its transmissibility to the offspring.

Approved substitutes for salvarsan, used in the treatment of Syphilis, have been constantly available for the use of private medical practitioners, only 5 of whom have made application for supplies. Special qualifications are required by the Local Government Board before the issue can be made.

Soft Chancre was diagnosed and treated in only 42 cases. Of this number 28—or two-thirds—ceased to attend without completing treatment. This has been the case also with those attending for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, although the proportions are not quite so high. It is safe to assume that, although these persons have not attended the clinic for one, two, and in several cases, three months, probably the bulk of them will re-appear at the clinic during 1919.

Two hundred and twenty one cases of Gonorrhœa were treated, the proportion of males to females being as 5 to 1. Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a disease apt to destroy the sight of the new-born, often arises from gonorrhœal infection from the mother. The disease of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is compulsorily notifiable, and steps for further administrative action, taken in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee who contemplate the provision of a bed or two for the treatment of such cases, would prove very helpful. Whatever preliminary arrangements the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make in regard thereto, it would be wise if and

when a Hostel for certain women is provided, also to admit the mother so that the infant would not be deprived of the necessary maternal nourishment and care. Swabs should be taken from the eyes of the infant and the material submitted to bacteriological examination. The presence or otherwise of venereal infection would quickly point out the line of treatment to be given.

An indication of an enlightened public opinion on the question of venereal disease is given by the number of persons suffering from conditions other than venereal. Ninety-four of such cases were found, scabies and other more or less minor complaints having come under notice.

The experience gained during the year points to the necessity for an adjustment of the days on which male patients may attend. At present, men's days are Tuesday and Saturday. The attendance of men on Saturday is quite 50 per cent. greater than that on Tuesdays, doubtless on account of the opportunity given to attend in their own time. If, therefore, Thursday was set apart for males, the half-holiday opportunity for attendance, I feel sure, would be beneficial. It has been found that persons suffering from venereal disease will make an opportunity to seek advice and treatment in their own time. With the demobilization of H.M. Forces there will probably be an increase of some magnitude. No decreased attendance of females is likely to result by the change of their day to Tuesday.

Further extension of existing facilities is not, in my opinion, desirable. Obviously any establishment provided exclusively for venereal disease would fail, because the fact of going to it would proclaim the nature of the patient's illness.

It may happen that with a more extended experience, some amplification of the scheme may be necessary. I would therefore suggest that, prior to entering into a new, or renewing the existing, agreement with the Infirmary Authorities, the whole arrangements should be reviewed and revised so as to meet more fully the requirements then shown to be needed.

Appended hereto is a return relating to all persons who were treated at the Clinic during the year ended 31st December, 1918 :—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1918, were under treatment	6	5	2	1	10	1	3	2	21	9
Number of persons dealt with <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	210	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	135
Soft Chancre only	—	—	31	8	—	—	—	—	31	8
Gonorrhoea only	—	—	—	—	174	34	—	—	174	34
Syphilis and Soft Chancre	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	33	56	33
Total	220	140	39	9	186	35	59	35	504	219

Number of persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment	131	89	24	4	110	22	—	—	265	115
Number of persons discharged after completion of treatment ..	4	4	2	3	11	1	—	—	17	8
Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment	79	42	10	1	54	11	—	—	143	54
Aggregate number of attendances of persons discharged	14	13	2	13	75	1	—	—	91	27
Number of persons treated as "in-patients"	1	7	—	—	3	2	1	—	5	9
Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes	126	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	94
Number of doses given of such substitutes	531	328	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	328
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic ..	1252	843	170	14	924	160	110	53	2456	1070
Aggregate number of "in-patient" days of treatment given ..	9	150	—	—	7	24	13	—	29	174

Nearly all cases of Syphilis are treated with Neokharsivan, the initial dose being 0.15 and the final dose 0.9. Six doses usually constitute a full course of treatment.

The Clinical Medical Officer has made 615 examinations of pathological material, and 417 specimens from persons attending at the Clinic were sent to the Leeds University for examination for the Wassermann reaction, by means of which the treatment of Syphilis is systematically controlled.

Facilities are provided at the Clinic for the irrigation daily for at least 4 or 5 days, of acute cases of Gonorrhoea.

TABLE I.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	Hull.	East Riding.	West Riding.	Lincolnshire.	Durham.	Northumberland.	Leeds.	Bradford.	Sunderland.	York.	Grimsby.	Foreign Seamen, &c.
Number of persons from each area dealt with during 1918 and found to be suffering from :—												
Syphilis	305	12	4	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	25
Soft Chancre	34	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
Gonorrhœa	183	9	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	22
Conditions other than venereal ..	87	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	609	23	9	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	54
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ..	3049	148	41	59	4	1	4	3	6	5	61	145
Aggregate number of "in-patient" days of all patients residing in each area	117	41	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given	697	61	8	27	—	—	3	—	—	—	31	32
Number of examinations of pathological material from patients residing in each area made by the Clinical Medical Officer	562	12	8	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	21
Total.												

I have enquired whether the Councils of the areas named have established in their area Clinics, and submit herewith the information I have obtained :—

East Riding County Council.

Subject to the approval of the Local Government Board an agreement is about to be made to enable the County Council to use the clinic at the Hull Royal Infirmary, the County Council paying their share of the expenses proportionately to the number of East Riding persons attending thereat.

West Riding County Council, Durham, Northumberland, Leeds, Bradford, Sunderland and York.

Clinics have been established at each of these places.

Grimsby and Council of the Parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire).

Clinics have not so far been established at either of these places. There is every prospect of one being in use at Grimsby before long. The delay in bringing the Grimsby scheme into operation has been largely due to the disinclination of the Authorities of the Hospital to allow their premises to be used for the purpose.

I should like to remind the Committee that the express policy of the Local Government Board is that the treatment provided must be available for all comers, irrespective of the place of residence, but the Committee may, if it is found that a considerable number of patients attend a centre which is not included in the scheme of the Council of the area in which the patients reside, report the facts to the Local Government Board with a view to the payment by the Council of such area of a contribution towards the cost of the treatment provided at the centre.

The following table gives the classification of seamen of other nationalities (Col. 12, Table I.) who have sought treatment at the Clinic :—

TABLE II.

	Canada.	India.	America.	France.	Russia.	Sweden.	Holland.	Greece.	Norway.	China.	Scandinavia.	Finland.	Denmark.	Colored Sailors.	Seamen of no fixed abode.
Syphilis	—	1	4	—	—	5	2	1	2	—	5	2	1	1	1
Soft Chancre	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	1	1	—	1	1	3	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	4	1	1	9	10	2	6	1	6	2	1	2	5

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples taken under the above Acts and submitted
to the Public Analyst:

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	Samples Taken.				Genuine.	Adulterated, &c.	No action taken.	Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By Agent.	In course of Delivery.				
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..
Baking Powder	22	3	19	13	..	17	5	4	..
Beer	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Boric Acid Ointment	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bread	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
Bread Powder	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bread Improver	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Butter	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..
Camphorated Oil	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Cheese, Lemon	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coffee	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Confectionery Compound ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Dripping	9	5	4	3	..	8	1	1	..
Eggs, Liquid	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	5	..
Egg Powder	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	..
Epsom Salts	13	3	10	4	..	11	2	1	..
Flour	11	..	11	1	..	11	..	..	..
Do. Self-raising	7	..	7	6	..	7	..	..	..
Do. Cake	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Fruit and Cream	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lard	14	3	11	1	..	13	1	1	..
Margarine	7	5	2	1	..	7	..	..	..
Milk	391	386	5	1	17	365	27	15	11
Mustard	3	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..
Paregoric	8	2	6	..	..	6	2	1	1
Pepper	9	4	5	4	..	9	..	..	..
Rice, Whole	18	..	18	4	..	18	..	..	..
Do. Ground	13	..	13	8	..	13	..	..	..
Syrup	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
Tartaric Acid	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	..
Tea Cake (Buttered) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tincture of Iodine	9	..	9	..	..	8	1	1	..
Treacle	4	..	4	2	..	4	..	..	..
Vinegar	12	..	12	8	..	11	1	1	..
Yeast	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Zinc Ointment	10	1	9	4	..	8	2	1	1
Totals	637	421	216	64	17	586	51	34	13

Factories and Workshops Acts, Shops Acts, and Employment of Children Act.

TOTAL INSPECTIONS.				WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER	
				THE SHOPS ACT, 1912.	
Workshops	..	..	895	Shops on Register	.. 6613
Factories	..	..	56	<hr/>	
Workplaces	..	..	101	Notice not exhibited	.. 95
Laundries	..	..	6	Assistants' half-holiday	
Bakehouses	..	..	242	not allowed	.. 6
Re-Inspections, &c.	..		553	Meal Times not allowed	1
Outworkers' Lists				Open after Closing Hour	1
examined	..	..	291	Mixed Shops open after	
Steam Whistles	..		16	Closing Hour, Act not	
Theatres, Shops, &c.				complied with	.. 51
(E. C. A.)			71	Seats required	.. 18
Fire Escapes	..	..	27	Seats provided on request	18
Shops	..	..	5627	Prosecutions :	
Plans Examined	..		41	No. of Cases	.. 2
			<hr/>	Convictions	.. 2
Grand Total	..		7926	Withdrawn	.. -
			<hr/>		

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SHOPS, &C., ACTS.

Shops Act	..	..	2	..	2 convictions.	Total
					Fines £2 5s.	
Employment of Children	1			1 conviction.		
				Total fine £2 2s.		

TOTAL FAULTS REMEDIED.

Unregistered Workshops	58	Closing of Shops	..	52
Sanitary	.. .. 169	Shop Seats	.. .. 18	
Fire Escapes	.. .. 6	Steam Whistles -	
Shop Notices	.. .. 95	Employment of Children		34
Hours of Employment				
and Meal Times	.. .. 6			
		Total	..	438
				<hr/>

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Six samples (Official, 1, and Informal, 5) taken under the above Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for analysis. Four (Official, 1, and Informal, 3) certified to be "satisfactory," and 2 to be "unsatisfactory." Of the two latter, one could not be re-sampled as the vendor had no more of the article sampled in stock; and the other was referred to the Board of Agriculture.

Rag Flock Act, 1911, and Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

Owing to the war no action was taken under the above Acts during the period covered by this report.

Public Mortuary.

No. of bodies admitted (143 Males and 97 Females)	..	240
No. of post-mortem examinations	.. .. .	206
No. of Inquests held	.. .. .	226

Disinfecting Station.

Year.	No. of persons bathed.	No. of articles disinfected.	No.-of books disinfected.	No. of premises disinfected.
1914	3493	38213	605	3628
1915	3795	46730	1105	2687
1916	6068	47038	627	3996
1917	7151	42857	370	1847
1918	7302	48916	870	4404

Attendances at Public Baths.

Year.	Beverley Road.	Madeley Street.	East Hull.	Newington (Open Air).
1914	150950	134737	150950	16154
1915	136985	200779	98030	13192
1916	114849	124616	93015	15119
1917	141500	150330	112746	18975
1918	156695	156659	109542	16390

Refuse Collection.

No. of loads dry-dust collected	.. .. .	28248
No. of loads nightsoil collected	.. .. .	24672
No. of loads refuse destroyed at destructors.	.. .. .	20918

In addition to above 3,042 mattresses, 1,105 dead animals, 265 loads fruit and vegetables, 1,217 bags of yeast, 62 loads of eggs and the contents of 7 fever pails were burnt at the destructors.

Nuisances.

Summary of Inspections, &c., made by the District Inspectors of Nuisances and of Notices served and work done as the result thereof.

Houses, &c., inspected and nuisances abated :—

No. of Complaints registered	..	..	..	1105
No. of Houses, &c., inspected	..	..	..	3344
No. of Notices served*	..	..	..	1796
No. of Notices complied with*	..	..	..	1674

General Nuisances :—

No. of Drains, Gullies and W.C.'s cleansed	..	696
No. of Premises cleansed and linewashed	..	6
No. of Sanitary Conveniences repaired or amended	..	641

Drainage, &c.—

No. of supervisions of Drainage and other works		
in progress	.. .. .	80
No. of Privies converted into W.C.'s	.. ..	5
No. of separate and combined Drains reconstructed	..	9
No. of separate and combined Drains repaired		
(including gullies placed on existing drains)		34

Manure Yards—

No. of inspections	361
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Milk Shops—

No. of Inspections	878
No. not in conformity with Regulations	..	14

Infectious Diseases—

No. of cases investigated by District Inspectors	..	6080
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Food Control—

No. of Inspections	5000
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* Principally informal notices.